SECOND WEEK OF STRIKE. MINERS CONFIDENT OF THEIR ABILITY

TO WIN.

ELATED BY THE SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT THUS FAR-WILL THERE BE A COMPRO-MISE?-GREATEST OBSTACLE IN

THE WAY OF THE MINERS. Pittsburg, July 11.-To-day marks the beginning of the s cond week of the coal miners' strike, and already it gives promise of being one of the greatest wage struggles in the history of this country. Eight days ago the coal operators in this district and the miners themselves little dreamed that within one week such a general suspension could be brought about as now exists

in the bituminous mining industry. Then the mouth of the many coal tipples that dot the Monongahela, Youghlogheny, Allegheny and Peter's Creek valleys and the valleys of Tom's and Miller's Run were open and turning out thousands and thousands of tons of the best coal that enters the best markets of the

Now all this is changed. The vast caverns are like so many graveyards. On the hillsides, basking in the shade, there is an army of 18,000 unemployed, who are anxlously waiting for more to join the troops of idlers. On nearly every railroad track leading to the mines empty cars are standing.

The success that has attended the movement has greatly elated the miners, and during the next few days every effort will be made to bring out the men in the few mines that are still working. This will be a difficult task, but they express confidence in their ability to make the suspension complete within forty-eight hours.

From the best information obtainable the Pittsburg operators are in no hurry to have the difficulty adjusted. Many of them had stocks on railroad sidings which they held for an advance. Much of this was disposed of on Saturday at a good profit. One prominent operator gaid to-day that it would take another week to determine the exact state of the market, and by that time a general cleaning up will have taken place; all interested will be ready to begin business on a new basis, and probably at a higher price.

"This whole thing will result in a compromise," said another prominent operator. "The oper-said another prominent operators to have organizers and agitators arrested to have organizers and driven out of the region. It is not likely that this plan can be worked against the sort of men who will be sent now, and who will have the backing of the biggest labor organizations in the country. The Kanawha Vailey and the Norfolk and Western regions are almost ready for revolution. A great change has come over the miners in the last three days, and the operators do have organizers and agitators arrested on some pretext and driven out of the region. It is not likely that this plan can be worked against the sort of men who will be sent now, and who will have the backing of the biggest labor organizations in the country.

The Kanawha Vailey and the Norfolk and Western regions are almost ready for revolution. A great change has come over the miners in the last three days, and the operators do not disguise their intention to do their best to keep the organizers from doing effective work. Meetings were held at Thacker, Elkhorn and Bluefield to-day, but no definite action was taken, but Pittsburg operators are in no hurry to have the

said another prominent operator. "The operators are in a position to stand it for some time, and I believe the miners are in about the same condition. It looks as if business will brighten up, and in that event the operators will be able to get better prices and the condition of business and the condition of the miner will be simultaneously improved."

ACTIVE WORK IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Just now the greatest obstacle in the way of success of the miners is the activity of the diggers in the West Virginia fields. They are working night and day, and are getting ready to supply all the coal that is needed. They are repeating what they did three years ag, when a general suspension was declared. At that time there were a number of operators in the Mountain State that were on the verge of bankruptcy. The general suspension was declared and there came a great demand for coal at prices that insured a big profit. The operators rallied around them a large number of men whose friendship and support they have encouraged ever since. The operators profited by thousands and thousands of dollars.

When the season was finished and the strike was declared a failure, they balanced their books and found things on the proper side of their ledgers. They realized that they owed much of their profit to their miners, and rewarded them for it. On every succeeding payday the faithful miners received bonuses in the shape of gold pieces, and naturally the best of feeling prevails among employers and employers. gers in the West Virginia fields. They are

of feeling prevails among employers and em-

This is the condition of affairs which the organizers who are going into the West Virginia district this week will have to encounter. It is argued by the miners that there are more men out in that section than there were three years ago, and they express the greatest confidence in bringing the rest out if they can get their ears. This failing, the railroad organizations will be appealed to. This plan of campaign has been outlined by the National officers, and the developments of the week will be watched with

the movement depends on the action of the West Virginia miners. They argue that many men in the Pittsburg district who were not affiliated with their organization sacrificed thou-sands of dollars and joined it. They will tell the Mountain State diggers of the success in this the Mountain State diggers of the success in this district and make every effort to have them join. There are a number of operators in the Pittsburg district who have expressed willingness to pay the price demanded. But the miners have said nay. They will insist that a majority of the operators in the district pay the 69-cent rate or none. This is the ultimatum of the National officials, from which there is no appeal. It is known that some of the miners' officials would be glad to let all the operators paying the filtern rate operator their mines, but ncials would be glad to let all the operators pay-ing the 60-cent rate operate their mines, but they cannot do this, owing to the decision of the National officials, who desire to have all the surplus coal taken from the market.

NEW FEATURES IN THE SITUATION.

The new features in the situation to-day were the arrival of the Ohio and Indiana State Board of Arbitration, the meeting to-night of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania and the report that a movement was on foot to import new men to take the places of the strikers at the Pittsburg and Chicago Com-

At the United Labor League meeting sixty three out of seventy-two labor organizations were represented. Resolutions were unanimous-ly adopted pledging financial and moral support to the miners, and calling upon all the trades-unions in Western Pennsylvania to aid and asto the miners, and calling upon all the tradesunions in Western Pennsylvania to aid and assist in every possible manner in furthering the
interests of the strikers. W. H. Carney, vicepresident of the Amalgamated Association, and
the Rev. Winston Green, the colored preacherminer, were appointed organizers and ordered
to begin work at once. Six more organizers will
be appointed this week. Messrs. Carney and
Green will hold a meeting at Fayette City tomorrow night, and on Tuesday will have charge
of a meeting of miners and their wives at Gastonville. It is proposed to interest the women
as well as the men in this movement.

The League also decided to send out a circular to all trades-unions, requesting an immediste assessment for the benefit of the miners.
Previous to adjournment a telegram was received from President Simon Burns, who is in
Washington, pledging the financial and moral

Washington, pledging the financial and moral support of the Window-glass Workers' Associa-

Judge S. N. Owen, of Columbus; James Bish-Judge S. N. Owen, of Columbus; James Bishpp, of Columbus, and John Little, of Xenia, Ohio,
members of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration, and T. P. McCormack and D. Frank
Schmid, of Indianapolis, members of the Indiana Labor Commission, arrived in the city
this evening. The members of the Binois Board
of Arbitration and of the Statistical Bureau of
Pennsylvania are expected to-morrow. The of Arestration and of the satternal period of the Pennsylvania are expected to-morrow. The Board will meet in joint conference, and after hearing both sides will endeavor to secure an amicable settlement of the differences between

amicable settlement of the dimerences the miners and operators.

The strikers at the mines of the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company were greatly excited to-day over a report that Owen Crouse was in that region, and that an attempt would be made to resume work with imported men. Secretary Warner, of the United Mine Workers, said that if this was done there would probably be trouble, and he feared there would be a lynching.

be a lynching.

The only news from the West Virginia field received here was that the Beechwood Mine, twelve miles south of Morgantown, had started up full, and was advertising for a hundred more

COAL ENOUGH FOR CHICAGO'S NEEDS.

Chicago, July 11.-Late yesterday afternoon several large coul dealers called on Mayor Harrison and large coal dealers caused on Mayor Harrison and informed him that they were prepared to fur-nish sufficient coal to keep the city running for at least three months. This disposes of the famine so far as the city is concerned.

REFUSED TO JOIN THE UNION. Massillon, Ohio, July 11.—The mass-meeting of miners held at Dillenvale for the purpose of in-

ducing the Wheeling and Lake Erle miners there

to join the Union failed. The men refused to join They will not, however, resume work because of fear of the union men, it is said. Several prominent officers of the union were present at the meeting.

RECRUITS IN ILLINOIS.

FIELD DISTRICT WILL NOT RETURN TO WORK. Springfield, Ill., July 11 .- To-morrow morning sixteen hundred miners who have been work ing in the Springfield district will refuse to re turn to work. This action was decided upon this afternoon at a delegate meeting held three miles from the city, attended by over a hundred delegates and five hundred other mine-workers. Only three mines were not represented. Those represented were the Citizens Coal Company central shaft, Sangamon No. 2. cd. Those represented were the Chizens Com-Company central shaft, Sangamon No. 2, Stearnes No. 1, Clear Lake Co-operative, Old North Shaft, Truetter and Gray, Old West, Black Diamond, Athens Nos. 1 and 2, Peters-burg Coal Company, Spaulding, Barclay, River-ton, Cantrall and the Capital Co-operative Com-

THE OUTLOOK IN WEST VIRGINIA. IT IS EXPECTED THAT ALL THE MINERS WILL BE BROUGHT OUT-OFFICIALS PREPAR-ING FOR TROUBLE.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 11 (Special).-The happenings of the last forty-eight hours in West Virginia have all tended to strengthen the hopefulness of the striking coal miners. Not only have the men left one of the most important mines in the Fairmont region, but many of those at work in that region have openly expressed sympathy with the strike. Could they be assured that after the strike was won some scheme would be devised whereby they would get a reasonable share of the work, there would be no men at work in Fairmont in three days.

If the organizers which are to be sent there get to work promptly, there is good reason to believe that the district can be brought out. Heretofore it has been the plan of the operators

though sympathy for the strikers was expressed. Governor Atkinson and Adjutant-General Appleton are preparing for trouble. Within a week 500 stands of arms have been secured from the Government for the militia, with half a million rounds of ammunition, including Gatling cartridges. The militia will be used as soon as there is any reason for it. All the commanders have been communicated with, and ordered to be ready.

be ready.

It is announced to-night that the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Raliroad will begin hauling West Virginia coal to-morrow, but the strike leaders are trying to keep the men from creating disturbances. People in a position to judge, say to-night that if the organizers who are expected this work are of the class they should be, they will have West Virginia in the strike before the end of the week.

TENNESSEE MINERS DESTITUTE.

MANY DO NOT KNOW WHERE THEIR NEXT MEAL

WILL COME FROM. Chattanooga, Tenn., July 11 .- A dispatch to "The destitution among the miners in that region, many them having large families and not knowing where the next meal is coming from. Some of the miners have gardens, and have been able to make the truck raised on these serve for their absolute the truck raised on these serve for their absolute necessities. Relief committees recently sent abroad to get help have returned and report that they have met with poor success. Committees are to be sent to the last Tennessee districts in the hope that aid may be obtained there. The miners and operators have had no meetings since May, and there does not seem to be the slightest prospect for an amicable adjustment of the wage question. The men at these mines have had little work for nearly two years, and as a consequence have nothing laid up for a rainy day.

IT ALSO SENDS SOME MONEY TO THE STRIKING

ing miners were made yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Central Labor Union, and the fol-

M. D. Ratchford, President Mine Workers' Union, M. D. Ratchford, President Aims Workers Chinds.
Pittsburg.
I am instructed by the Central Labor Union of New-York to convey to you the assurance of kis hearty co-operation and support in the magnificent fight you are making against tyranny and oppression, and, as an earnest of its good wisnes, begyou to accept the sum of \$100, which will be forwarded to you by the treasurer of the Central Labor Union for the miners.

JOHN J. PALLAS,
Secretary Central Labor Union.
The matter was first brought up by George H. Werner delegate of the International Machinists.

Warner, delegate of the International Machinists who declared that some action should be taker immediately in behalf of the miners who were struggling in five States to better their condition, which was one of dire poverty and oppression.

Daniel Harris, president of the State Branch

Daniel Harris, presented to the State Analytic the American Federation of Labor, with which the mine-workers are affiliated, said that he was not in favor of sending resourtions of sympathy unless accompanied by financial assistance.

Delegate Warner said that the International Machinists were ready to contribute to the miners'

chimists were ready to contribute to the miners' couse.

Mr. Harris declared that the condition of the miners was pitiable. He had recently travelled through the mining districts and seen the hovels, not houses, in which they lived. In many of they intere was no flooring, and the furniture of the living rooms usually consisted of a deal table with a basin of corn meal on it, and a few chairs. The children were barefooted in the depth of winter.

James Fitzgerald made a strong speech in favor of sending speedy assistance to the miners. He declared that hell's fires would not be satisfied until ell the mine-owners were in them.

William McGill said that the day was not far distant when there would be a strike all over the country.

country.

All the delegates were in favor of sending sommoney at once, and also starting a movement traise a large fund. All the labor organizations in the city will be appealed to, and even the non-union workmen in shops and factories will be asked to contribute to the fund. It was also resolved to ask the newspapers to receive subscriptions.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND TOOK A DRUG.

A TRAGEDY FOLLOWS AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE IN ROCHESTER.

Rochester, July 11 - William H. Gates was arrested at his home in the town of Gates at 5 o'clock this morning by Detective Lynch and Lieutenant Stetson. He was brought to this city, charged with the murder of his wife, Carrie Gates, which oc curred at 2 o'clock this morning in a room in the flat at No. 219 North Clinton-st. When found he

was unconscious and seemed to be under the influence of some deadly drug. Police Surgeon Cart-wright was summoned to treat him, and he will Mis. Gates lived in the flat with a woman named Susie McLaughim. She and Gates had not lived together for several months. About 120 o'clock some one was heard on the stairs, and shortly after there was a knock at the door. The McLaughlin woman asked who it was and Gates replied that it was he, and that he wanted to speak to his wife. Mis. Gates opened the door, and her husband pushed his way into the room and asked her if she would come and live with him again. She declined to do so.

to do so
Gates then drew a revolver and fired a shot at his wife as she turned from him. The shot struck her in the back, opposite her heart, and death was instantaneous. Gates fired a second shot, but it did not take effect. He then replaced the revolver in his pocket and fled from the building. Susle McLaughlin, in whose room Mrs. Gates was at the time of the murder, was in hed and witnessed the whole affair.

AN INLAND HARBOR NEAR CHICAGO.

RIVERS AND LAKES TO BE DEEPENED.

Chicago, July 11.-Chicago and New-York capital ists have organized to construct a great inland harbor in the heart of the Calumet region, twelve

marbor in the heart of the Calumet region, twelve miles south of Chicaso. The expenditure of private capital will be \$5,00,00. The harbor will be adapted to the deepest draught navigation.

The enterprise will give employment to 2,00 men. Under the present plans work will be formally begun in October, and its completion is expected within two or three years. It is intended to deepen Wo'f River, Wolf Lake, Lake George and the Calumet River, and connect them by a system of canals.

MORE ADVICE FOR SULTAN. A PARDON FOR HER FATHER.

HE HEARS FROM TWO EMPERORS, ONE KING, ONE QUEEN AND ONE PRESIDENT.

TURKISH PRETENSIONS NOT ADMITTED-THE PORTE NOT DESIRED TO SEND MORE

Constantinople, July 11.-Queen Victoria, Emperor William, Emperor Nicholas, President Faure and King Humbert have replied to the

telegrams received by them from the Sultan, and all give advice similar to that sent by Emperor Emperor William says, in substance, that he regrets his inability to dissociate himself from

Replies to the circular of the Turkish Government to the Powers relative to the frontier question have also been received by the Ambassadors. They all decline to admit the Turkish preten-The Porte has sent another circular to the

the views held by the other Powers.

Powers proposing that, in view of the disturbed condition existing in Crete, Turkey send reinforcements to the island. To this the Powers have also replied, endeavoring to dissuade the Porte from such a step.

This proposal on the part of the Turkish Government is held to indicate that the Sultan does not intend to yield in regard to the frontier question.

ABDUL'S TELEGRAM TO WILLIAM.

THE EMPEROR ANSWERED IN A FRIENDLY SPIRIT, BUT GAVE NO ASSURANCES OF AID.

London, July 12 .- "The Times's" Berlin correspondent says that the Sultan's telegram to Emperor William asked the Emperor "to consider the representations made by the Turkish Ambassador at the German Foreign Office and to support them in the European concert." Emperor William replied that he would "ex-amine these representations in a friendly spirit," but abstained from giving any assur-

FERDINAND MAY BE KING OF BULGARIA. BUT HE DOES NOT INTEND SO TO PROCLAIM HIM-SELF AT PRESENT.

Rome, July 11.-The "Italia" publishes a report of an interview with M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, in which he says that Prince Ferdinand has no present intention of proclaiming himself King of Bulgaria, but that this would come with the settlement of affairs between Turkey and Greece.

M. Stolloff also says he is convinced that Tur-key never believed in the possibility of retaining

NO POWER INCLINED TO COERCION. London, July 12 .- "The Daily Chronicle's" Athens correspondent says: "I have just seen an important communication from the Foreign Minister of one of the great Powers, declaring that no Power is inclined to undertake coercive measures to bring about a settlement between Greece and Turkey."

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

IT WILL BE INCREASED BY 10,000 MEN-WORK CUT OUT FOR THE FORCES.

London, July 11 .- It is announced that the Anglo-Egyptian expedition is to be increased by 10,000 men. The column will capture Omdurman and recupy Darfur, Kordofan, Sennaar, Bahr-el-Ghazal and other places. A portion of the forces will advance along the Khartoum side of the Nile.

AUTONOMISTS CALL UPON WEYLER.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL CONGRATULATED ON HIS POSITION OF NEUTRALITY.

Havana, July 1 -Reports presented to the au thorities by Enrique Gomes, the Governor of Trinidad, say that the rebels there are in a serious position, owing to the great scarcity of supplies of all kinds.

A committee of the local Autonomists of Sancti Spiritus recently visited Captain-General Weyler declared that the Autonomists always have supment and its representatives. The address con-gratulated the Captain-General on maintaining position of neutrality with regard to political parties, and declared that more than any Governor he had maintained this position. Governor he had maintained this position. The address added that not one of the local Autonomists had joined the revolutionists. General Weyler thanked the committee and promised that he would not abandon his policy of neutrality. News received in Havana from a private source says it is believed that the insurgent leeder Quintin Banderas was killed on last Monday.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN URUGUAY.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS FORCED BY THE GOVERN-MENT TROOPS TO RETREAT.

London, July 11 .- A dispatch from Montevideo avs that severe fighting between the revolutionists and the Government troops has occurred at Ace-gua, in the Province of Cerro Largo. According to the Government report, the rebels were obliged

EMPEROR WILLIAM HIT ON THE EYE.

STRUCK BY A ROPE WHILE WALKING ON THE DECK OF HIS YACHT AT ODDE, NORWAY.

Olde, Norway, July 11.-Emperor William, while walking on the deck of his yacht at this place to-day, as one of the masts was being lowered, reelved a violent blow on the left eye from a rope, causing an extravasation of blood on the eyeball A bandage was at once placed over the injured eye, and the pain soon ceased.

A MOB AT EGER, IN HUNGARY.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS BECAUSE THE AU-THORITIES WOULD NOT ALLOW A PUB-LIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

Budapest, July 11.-Riotous demonstrations, led by several members of the Chamber of Deputies, by the refusal of the municipal authorities to allow a public meeting to be held in the Town Hall. The gendarmes were jeered at and insulted by the crowds which gathered, and the mob assumed so threatening an attitude that it was found sary to summon troops to disperse them. arrests were made.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

THE IDEA OF OFFENSIVE MEASURES AGAINST

London, July 12.-The Berlin correspondent of "The Daily Mall" says: "The Japanese Minister here assures me that the idea of the adoption by Japan of offensive measures against the American annexation of Hawaii is absurd."

PRENCH AND GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS. Parts, July 11 .- After seven weeks of difficult but friendly negotiations France and Germany have concluded a convention of delimitation of the hinterland between Togo and Dahomey. By the terms of the convention France obtains exclusive posses-sion of Gurma, while Germany annexes Sansanne Mangu to Togoland.

POREIGNERS' DIPLOMAS IN FRANCE. Paris, July 11 .- The Supreme Council of Education has adopted a proposal by which foreigners

EIGHTY SHOTS A MINUTE.

Rome, July 11.-Captain Coi of the Bersaglieri has inverted a rifle from which eighty shots a min-ute may be fired without removing the weapon from the shoulder. Tests of the new arm are being made by the Government.

EXTRAORDINARY LIFE INSURANCE BROKERAGE paid agents in July. Managers' rate-bonus of 25 per cent. Address Confidential, Box 12, Tribune Office.—(Advt.

E. R. CARTER'S DEVOTED DAUGHTER SECURES HIS RELEASE.

BY A HARD STRUGGLE SHE SAVES MONEY ENOUGH TO VISIT PRESIDENT M'KINLEY, WHO HEARS HER PRAYER-A FOR-

LAND FRUITLESS.

The Charities Commissioners of Brooklyn received word from Congressman Hurley yesterday that President McKinley has pardoned E. R. Carter, formerly a teller in the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, who, on January 9, 1895, was sentenced by Judge Benedict to imprisonment for six years and six months in the Kings County Penitentiary for embezzlement. The pardon was obtained through the efforts of Carter's eighteen-year-old daughter, Mary, who has been making a most heroic struggle to secure liberty for her father, but without success until she obtained an audience with President McKinley in the White House. The President, deeply moved by the story she told of the suffering of Carter's family and of her own brave struggle to free her father, promptly promised to grant her prayer, and on Saturday he made good his word by signing the pardon papers, which are expected to arrive to-day.

The charge against Carter was embezzling \$30,000 of National bank funds. Carter pleaded guilty, and entered upon his term of imprisonment. Previous to the time of his arrest, it is said. Carter had an excellent reputation in the bank, and the discovery of his wrongdoing was a severe shock to his associates. In the social world also he had always held a

Carter, throughout the larger part of his term of imprisonment, acted as storehouse clerk in the penitentlary. Charities Commissioner John H. Burtis says he was always most faithful in the discharge of his duties, and was in every way a model prisoner.

No sooner had the prison doors been shut upon

Carter than his young daughter, then sixteen years old, began her effort to secure his release. Carter's imprisonment left his family without means of support. The family consisted of the wife and mother, Miss Mary, a boy then thirteen years old, and an adopted child, the orphaned daughter of Carter's brother. The home was in Nostrand-ave., near Fultonst. Miss Carter and her young brother left their schools and went to work with two New-York business firms. Their salaries were small, but they made up the greater part of the family's income. Every cent that could be set aside was kept by Miss Carter for use in paying the expenses necessary in working for the pardon. She secured the assistance of several well-known men in her attempt, to childre the par-She secured the assistance of several well-known men in her attempt to obtain the pardon, but most of their assistance was in the nature of advice. The girl finally managed about six months ago to save money enough for a trip to Washington, and by travelling in the nighttime she avoided the loss of time at her office and a consequent reduction in her salary. Her first trip was a failure, because President Cleveland, after hearing her story, sent her away with a hint that she must wait awhile before she could see her father outside the penitentiary.

tentiary.

Undismayed by this, however, the girl came home and waited until President McKinley was inaugurated, and she could afford another trip to the capital. The time finally came about a week ago. Jesse Fuller, ex-chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, went to Washington and arranged for a meeting between the President and the young woman. Congressman Hurley aided her in several ways, and Commissioner Burtis encouraged her by Congressman Hurley and her in several ways, and Commissioner Burtis encouraged her by testifying to the conduct of her father in the penitentiary. It did not take the President long to make his decision. He sent the girl home after giving her every assurance that her petition would be successful, and compilmenting tion would be successful, and companies there is her upon her heroic efforts to secure her father's

grain giving the first news of the girl's victory.
Mr. Burtis heard the news, and, supposing the letter granting the pardon was in the Postoffice awaiting delivery to-day, hastened off to find Carter's release by a few hours. The letter could not be found, but, before twenty-four hours have elapsed, Carter will be out of the penitentiary and at home with his family.

BOTH LOVED THE SAME WOMAN.

SHE MARRIED ONE AND NOW HE IS ACCUSED OF KILLING THE OTHER.

Fall River, Mass., July 11.-Holder Alonzo Tripp a farmer of Westport, was found dead on the New-Bedford road at a late hour last night, and Jeremiah Manchester, another Westport farmer, is under arrest in this city charged with murder Tripp lived on Fisher's Road, Westport, and until a week ago had as his housekeeper Sarah Readan, who was also known as Sarah Smith. About a week ago Manchester, who was infatuated with the woman, married her and took her from Tripp's house to his own, on Sanford Road.

The marriage and the removal of the woman caused much jealousy and bad feeling between the men, but what happened between them was known only to themselves and Mrs. Manchester. Last night Manchester and his wife drove into Fall River, and Tripp also came to the city with his team. The two men were drinking together in a saloon in Flint Village, but nothing is known of their movements after leaving the saloon, except from the statements made by Manchester after his

and Fall River electric line, when one mile out of the city, came across Tripp lying in the road, Mrs. Manchester was sitting in the read holding the injured man's head in her lap, while her husband was standing over them. Tripp's head was covered with blood and he was fearfully bruised. He expired before a physician could be summoned The passengers on the car, while not laying ands on Manchester, managed to detain him until Fall River officers could be called, when he was

til Fall River officers could be called, when he was taken into custody and brought to this city. He protested his innocence.

He said that he and his wife started from Fall River last night for their home in Westport in a wagon. They stopped, at a watering trough in Eastern-ave. Just on the outskirts of the city, to water their horse, and while they were there Tripp drove by alone in his wagon. After their horse had finished drinking they drove on. When they reached the place in the road where Tripp's body was found their horse shied, but he thought little about it, and kept on to the Sanford road, where they overtook Tripp's team. Tripp was not in sight. Manchester says he then associated the shying of his horse with the fact that Tripp was missing, and that the latter had been drinking, and, fearing that some achident had befallen Tripp, he got into Tripp's wagon, turning the horse around and telling his wife to follow in his wagon. They drove back to the place where he found Tripp lying in the middle of the road bruised and bleeding.

An autopsy held this afternoon by Medical Exam-her Dolan and other physicians showed that An autopsy held this afternoon by Medical Examiner Dolan and other physicians showed that Tripe's death was caused by fractures of the skull. There were several fractures and many cuts and bruises, indicating that some blunt instrument had been used. The woman said: "Both these men were crazy about me, but I had no hand in this." She was covered with blood, and there were bloodstains on the prisoner's clothes. Traces of blood were found in both wagons.

AN UNKNOWN BROOKLYN MAN KILLED. Philadelphia, July 11.-An unknown man, believed to be from Brecklyn, died in the Episcopal Hospital to-day as a result of injuries received by being struck by a train late last night. He was found lying beside the tracks on the Pennsylvania Rali-road near Bridesburg. His skull was fractured, and he never recovered consciousness. He was about twenty-six years old and a card was found on him bearing the address No. 137 South Twenty-eightn-st., Brooklyn.

NON-UNION MEN ENGAGED. Cleveland, Ohio, July 11.-Work will be resumed

to-morrow morning at the Crescent tinplate works with non-union men. The company says it is willing to pay the wages fixed by the scale, but will not sign it. Something like a dozen non-union men have been imported, and it is expected that many of the old men will accept work at the company's terms. It is believed there will be trouble at the works in the morning. RELIEF FROM TORRID RAYS.

A FALL IN THE TEMPERATURE BRINGS COM-FORT-MORE RAIN EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The promised relief from the heat of last week arrived yesterday on schedule time. The air grew cooler at midnight on Saturday, and soon after a light rain began to fall, and it kept on falling at intervals during the rest of the night. At a 7:30 yesterday morning there was a smart rain, lasting nearly an hour and a half.

The highest record of the temperature yesterday up in the weather tower was 80 degrees, but it was several degrees hotter in the streets. At 6 in the morning the official thermometer stood at 67 degrees.

The humidity was high all day, standing at 18 per cent at 8 a. m. and at 80 per cent at 8 p. m., waer

One of the things that made the day so much cooler was the strong breeze that blew all day from the south, sometimes as rapidly as twenty-six miles

As a matter of fact, there have not been nearly As a matter of fact, there have not been nearly so many fatalities from heat during the last week as some of the city newspapers have recorded. These papers have regarded all the reports received of sudden and unexplained deaths as indicating that they were due to heat, whereas this is true of only a few of them. The hot wave has proved fatal in only a few cases.

The weather prophets last night said that the hot wave was broken, that there would be stationary temperature and rain to-day in New-York City and along the coast, and cooler temperature and rain in New-York State and New-England.

The following prostrations were reported yesterday:

CAREY, James, twenty-one years old, of No. 611 Ninth-ave. Taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

HALLECK, David, thirty-seven years old, of No. 155-Madison-st.; at No. 77 Division-st. Taken to Gou-verneur Hospital. West One-hundred-and-twenty-eight years old, of No. 363 West One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st.; while sailing in a boat at One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st, and North River. Taken to his home.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN CRAZED BY HEAT. AN ELEVATED RAILROAD GUARD KILLS HIMSELF BY HANGING.

William Wallace Gibson, forly-eight years old, who for fourteen years had been a guard on the Third-ave, elevated road, committed suicide by hanging at his home, No. 43 West One-hundred-andwenty-eighth-st., at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He lived with his married sister, Mrs. Annie Barrett, and his brother, Henry, an ex-policeman. He retired at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night in his retired at 11:20 o'clock on Saturday night in his usual good health. He had compained of the heat, but appeared cheerful enough. He arose at 6 o'clock yes erday morning, as was his custom, and for some time after that Henry heart him moving anout in the kitchen. William always made the fire in the kitchen range, but when Henry went to the kitchen about 7 o'clock he found that no dire had been built in the range. This fact aroused his suspicions, and he started for the ceilar. There he found the body of his brother dangling from a beam by a piece of clothesline. The body was still warm. It is believed that the intense heat had affected his mind.

THIRTEEN DEATHS IN BUFFALO. Buffalo, July 11 .- Four more deaths from yesterday's terrible heat were reported early this morning, making the number of yesterday's victime thirteen. To-day has been cooler, a heavy down-pour of rain causing a rapid fall in temperature.

A TORNADO IN THE OIL FIELDS. Lima, Ohio, July 11,-A tornado passed over the oil fields between here and St. Mary's last night. Many derricks were blown down, entailing a heavy loss, but no lives were lost.

FARMERS KILLED BY THE HEAT. Oswego, N. Y., July 11.-Peter Kellar and Thomas farmers living a few miles from here fell dead from the heat yesterday afternoon Canajaharie, N. Y., July 11.-Daniel Lambert, fifty Canajaharie, N. Y., July 11.—Daniel Lambert, fifty years old, a veteran of the war, was overcome by heat yesterday while working in the hay field near Sprakers, and died soon afterward.

Fort Plain, N. Y., July 11.—John C. Nellis, an aged veteran, while at work on the farm of Martin Shultz, in the town of Palatine, was prostrated by the heat yesterday. He died without regaining conactousness.

A SEVERE HAILSTORM IN OHIO. Massillon, Ohio, July 11.-A severe storm visited this section Saturday evening. Hallstones as large

covered to a depth of eight inches. Corn and vege-tables were almost ruined. After the storm farmers brought buckets full of hail to town for exhibition. A HEAVY THUNDERSTORM IN NEW-JERSEY. Elmer, N. J., July 11.-There was a terrible practicable to load the coal directly on vessels, tions. Crops are said to have been blown down by the wind and crushed to the earth by the heavy

as walnuts fell, and in some places the ground was

downpour of rain. Here the streets were flooded and the lightning was vivid and continuous. Many trees were struck, but no buildings suffered.

them. In the worst of the storm a bolt struck a big tree in the yard of the parsonage of the Methodist church, and the pastor's dog, which was standing near, was stunned. In the church at the time was the largest gathering it had ever contained. Bishops McCube and Foss were conducting the dedicatory services of the church. The storm greatly alarmed the big congregation, and when the bolt struck the tree close by there would have been a panic had it not been for the coolness of the bishops, who called to every one to remain seated and started a hymn.

EFFECTS IN THE WEST.

Detroit. July 11.-The highest point reached by the official thermometer yesterday was 94 degrees. Four deaths in the city were attributed to the heat. St. Louis, July 11.-The intensity of the hot spell

was broken here last night by showers and a wind-storm. This morning the thermometer stands at 80-a fall of 16 degrees. TWENTY ACRES OF OIL ABLAZE.

BOOMS BEING BUILT TO KEEP IT OUT OF THE ALLEGHANY RIVER.

Olean, N. Y., July 11.-Lightning struck a 4,000barrel oil tank two miles north of here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A cannon was procured and shots were fired at the surrounding banks to allow the oil to escape and prevent the tanks from exploding. The escaping oil became ignited, and now twenty acres of oil is burning. Booms are being built to prevent the spread of the burning oil and keep it out of the river. The loss will be large.

A WHEELMAN SHOT AND ROBBED.

FELIX LAMBERT, OF NATICK, R. L. LOSES \$400 AND A GOLD WATCH.

Natick, R. I., July 11.-Fellx Lambert, head of the Lambert Art Company, was robbed on the highway between River Point and Natick at midnight last night. He was riding a wheel, and when he was opposite the Westcott three highwaymen stopped him. One pulled a pistol and shot him in the arm. Dr. L. A. Fecteau, of Natick, dressed the wound and assisted the injured man to his home. While Lambert was on the ground the robbers took \$400 and a gold watch from his pockets.

FIRE IN THE BERLIN MILLS.

MOST OF THE BIG PLANT SAVED, THOUGH THERE IS A LOSS OF \$100,000.

Ber.in, N. H., July 11 .- A fire, which was started by a hot box, destroyed a large saw and grist mill connected with the plant of the Berlin Mills Company early this morning, entailing a loss of \$100,000. The fire broke out in the basement of the sawmill near the lath machine, and when a trap door leading into the basement was opened a sheet of fire drove the men back. The company's steam fire engine did excellent service, and the automatic engine discovered to materially check the flames, so that the rest of the plant, the big lumber yards and the property of the business corporations in the village were saved from destruction. The mill will

village were saved from destruction. The mill will be rebuilt.

The plant of the Berlin Mills Company stretches for about three-quarters of a mile along both banks of the Androscoggin River. The big frame water-power saw and grist mill and grain storehouse buildings, including buikheads and flumes, were at the head of the plant. Next below the sawmill, about 150 feet south, side by side, are the planing-mill and the clapboard planing-mill. Below these buildings for a long distance stretch the shee's and storehouses, and then come the big pulp and paper mills. On the other side of the river are extensive lumber yards.

Five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Languor, dull headache and constipation are re-moved by a pleasant dose of Tarrant's Seitzer Aperient. 50c. and \$1.00.—Advt.

WHAT THE TARIFF DID.

THE DROP IN MINERS' WAGES CAUSED BY THE WILSON LAW.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL ADMITTED TO NEW-ENGLAND MARKETS CROWDS OUT WEST VIRGINIA'S PRODUCT-DEMOCRATS ALARMED AT THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIRERE. Washington, July 11.-The close relation between the Wilson Tariff law and the present strike of the coal miners is the subject of much comment among tariff students and members of Congress generally. That the reduction which that law made in the tariff on coal caused great reductions in the wages of miners is easily shown, and that the drop in wages was practically coincident with the reduction in duties upon coal is generally recognized by those for

miliar with the subject. President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers' Association, in a communication to The New-York Herald," dated July 3, says:

"The New-York Herald," dated July 3, says:

A miner's wages in the Western Pennsylvania field ranges from 54 to 47 cents per ton in thinveined districts, ar 3 from 30 to 28 cents per ton in the thick-veined. In 1893 the mining rate in thin-veined districts was 79 cents, and in thick-veined 65 cents per ton. During the same year the rate in Ohio and Indiana was 70 and 75 cents respectively. Now it is 51 cents, with a reduction proposed in Ohio to 45 cents per ton. This ratio holds good in a general way all along the lines: Illinois, a portion of Iowa, Eastern and Central Pennsylvania and the Virginias are all equally affected.

These figures indicate a reduction in rates for

These figures indicate a reduction in rates for mining of from 20 to 30 cents per ton since 1898. It was in December, 1893 that the Congress which framed the Wilson Tariff law met, and the work upon the bill which reduced the coal tariff 25 cents per ton was begun. It was promised that that bill would take the entire duty of coal, and, as framed by the Ways and Means coal upon the free list. The Senate, however, restored a part of the duty on coal, making the rate 40 cents per ton, and the bill when it became a law reduced the tariff rate on bituminous coal by 35 cents a ton, the rate under the Mo-Kinley law having been 75 cents a ton.

That the entire reduction of wages which miners are complaining of has occurred since the beginning of work upon the Wilson Tariff law, and that the reduction is nearly the same as the reduction made in the tariff duty by that act, is of itself a remarkable coincidence, and would almost warrant the assumption that the tariff reduction caused the reduction in wages.

It is not necessary, however, merely to assume this or to depend upon theory alone to show that the reduction in the tariff caused the reduction in rates for mining. It is susceptible of proof from facts known to every man interested in or acquainted with coal mining and coal operations of the last few years. Before the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill a visitor to Newport News, the seaboard terminal of the Chesapeske and Ohio Railway, might have seen at any time from four to a dozen coasting vessels lying in the docks awaiting the arrival of coal trains from Virginia and West Virginia, loaded with coal destined to be shipped to New-York and New-England. No sooner had the Wilson tariff taken effect than these vessels disappeared as completely

though they had been engulfed in mid-ocean. The reason was simply that the rate of duty on coal under the McKinley law was such as to exclude foreign coal from New-England or Eastern ports, but the reduction of the rate to 40 cents per ton by the Wilson law permitted Nova Scotia coal to enter the Northeastern Atlantic ports at such low rates that the West Virginia coal could not compete with it. The Nova Scotia coals are cheaply mined, and as many of the mines extend under water, it is and thus place it in any of the Eastern United

The result of this reduction in the tariff was that the Nova Scotia coal took the place in the East of that from the West Virginia mines and East of that from the West Virginia mines and that the West Virginia nine-own is and operators were compelled to seek a market elsewhere. Railroad rates to the West were reduced, and coal which had formerly gone to New-England went West and came into competition with the coal of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The price of coal in the Western markets tumbled; then followed a rate war between railroads and between mines and mine-owners, a reduction in wages for mining at the East, followed by reductions in the West, until miners' wages became lower

for mining at the East, followed by reductions in the West, until miners' wages became lower than they had ever been known under the protective policy of the Republicans.

Other causes have operated with equal certainty in keeping down the prices which it was possible to pay for mining. The activity and prosperity of the miner primarily depends upon the activity and prosperity of the manufacturers, since machinery is moved by steam, in the production of which coal must be consumed. Whatever increases the number of mills and gives employment to mill hands increases work for the miner; but whatever reduces the number for the miner; but whatever reduces the number for the miner, but whatever reduces the number of milis in operation, shortens the number of hours or diminishes the number of mili oper-atives is as much against the interests of the miner as it is against the interests of the meminer as it is against the interests of the me-chanic. The suspension of work in factories, business establishments of various kinds and industries of all sorts in all parts of the country resulting from the operation of the Wilson law caused a great reduction in the demand for coal, and combined with the depressing effect of im-portations to reduce the demand for the labor of the miners and the price paid for their ser-vices. While the amount of coal actually im-ported is only about four million tons a year, enough to throw out of employment about eight thousand miners, the loss in markets to Amerithousand miners, the loss in markets to Ameri-can mines by the suspension of manufacturing

thousand miners, the loss in markets to American mines by the suspension of manufacturing has been greater.

The present strike of the coal miners is looked upon with great alarm by Democratic leaders here. It calls attention directly and pointedly to the fact that their legislation is beyond question responsible for the reduction of wages which, according to President Ratchford, has occurred since the inception of that legislation. Not only is the Democratic party responsible for the reduction of 35 cents per ton which caused this reduction in wages, but many of the men now most prominent in its councils and as its leaders urged and even demanded a removal of the entire duty on coal, placing it absolutely upon the free list, which would have doubtless still further reduced the wages of miners.

William J. Bryan, whose name and theories are to be especially prominent in the approaching campaigns in the coal mining States, was one of the most earnest and active members of the wing of his party which demanded the removal of the entire duty on coal, saying in a speech in Congress on January 13, 1894:

"The duty on coal is indefensible. The duty on coal is nothing but a subsidy, which the people along the sea coast are compelled to pay to the transportation companies. Take the tariff of from coal, so that the New-England manufacturers can buy it for less, and they can manufacture more cheaply, and then by cutting down the tariff on the products of their factories, we can compel them to sell at a lower price to the people of the South and West."

BAD EFFECTS OF INDIAN DANCES.

A GOVERNMENT AGENT IN NEW-MEXICO WANT DECISIVE ACTION AGAINST THEM. Washington, July 11.-The Army officer in charge

Washington, July 11.—The Army officer in charge of the Pueblo and Jiecarilla Indian Agency in New-Mexico has submitted a vigorous report on the dances carried on by the tribe and has asked for instruction looking to giving the teachers on the reservation security from insults from the Indians in the future. He says he has just finished an inspection of the day schools about the agency and found many teachers complaining that on account of the dance in the Pueblo they were either locked in the rooms and compelled to remain there, until the festivities were over, or were driven out of the viliage entirely and not allowed to come back until the expiration of a given period of time. The teacher at San Felipe was evicted and driven across the Rio Grande.

Numerous other complaints were investigated.